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ebeneum, Ait.), which is frequent along the same ridge farther to the south. The most striking feature of the vegetation near the *Cheilanthes* station is the vigorous abundance of *Opuntia vulgaris*, Haw. I also found, close by, *Asclepias verticillata*, L., which I have not detected anywhere else on the island.

E. E. STERNS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that Judge Addison Brown detected the plant during the interval between Denslow's collection and mine. He says, in a note dated July 25th: "I suspect the location of your specimens is the same that I found, though I do not remember 'Beck's Inwood House.' My location was *near* the *top* of the high ridge, looking west, and about one-fourth mile to the south of the Inwood railroad station. When passing last, in haste, a year or two ago, I missed it." This indicates clearly *two* stations, as mine has an *eastern* exposure, and so had Denslow's, as appears from the ticket on his specimens in the Columbia College Herbarium. E. E. S.

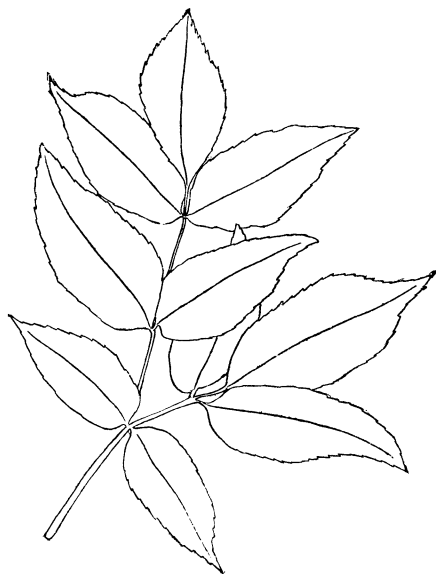
Abnormal Ash Leaves.

A single tree of the green ash (*Fraxinus viridis*, Michx. f.), bore last year a large number of abnormal leaves. Instead of the ordinary three pairs of lateral leaflets and the single one at the top, many of the leaves had two pairs of leaflets in place of the lower pair; others developed two pairs in place of the second pair, and in others the leaf was normal, excepting one additional leaflet at one or the other of the pairs of leaflets. In order to arrive at an idea of the prevailing abnormal forms, one hundred leaves were gathered from various branches of the tree and examined, with the following tabulated results:

Extra pair at 1st and 2d nodes.	Extra pair at 1st node.	Extra pair at 1st and one extra at 2d node.	Extra pair at 2d and one extra at 1st node.	One extra at 1st and at 2d node.	One extra at 1st node.	One extra at 2d node.
15	19	20	7	7	18	14

It will be seen that the larger number have one or two extra leaflets at the basal pair. The abnormality here indicated would have been passed without comment had it been common to all

ash trees of the species. Instead of this, a long search failed to reveal anything of the kind elsewhere, and scores of surrounding trees were examined. The nearest approach was the abnormality found in a very rapidly growing leaf upon a young sprout from a stump of a recently cut ash tree. In this the terminal leaflet had one leaflet of the first pair below united with its base.



The leaf to which attention is specially called is shown much reduced in the accompanying outline. In this, instead of the single extra leaflet in the basal pair, there is a lateral leaf-stalk which bears three leaflets in the same manner as in the upper portion of an ordinary ash leaf. If this abnormal portion had elongated farther and formed another pair of leaflets, there would have resulted a symmetrical leaf of a peculiar dichotomous type, and its origin might

have been a matter of conjecture.

In the present instance it may be assumed that the tissue which ordinarily goes to make up a single leaflet has divided into two in each case where an extra leaflet is produced. In the extraordinary abnormality, last mentioned, it may not be difficult to see that a lateral leaflet has followed out the method of growth of the terminal leaflet and divided its blade into three nearly equal parts.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

Kansas Botanical Notes.

In a recent brief collecting tour (beginning May 28th) extending as far west as Greeley County, within about fifteen miles of the Colorado line, one of the first things to attract my attention was *Stanleya pinnatifida*, Nutt., which was common in both flower and fruit. A large number of butterflies was noticed on